NEW MAPS

EDITED BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

MAPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Maps in U. S. G. S. Bulletins.

MINNESOTA. (a) Topographic Map of Southern Minnesota, by O. E. Meinzer. 2 colors. [Relief in contours, interval 100 ft.]. (b) Map of Southern Minnesota Showing Thickness and Character of Surface Deposits, by C. W. Hall, O. E. Meinzer and M. L. Fuller. 7 symbols in colors. (c) Map of Southern Minnesota Showing Occurrence of Granitic Rocks and Sioux Quartzite, by O. E. Meinzer. 10 symbols and colors. (d) Map of Southern Minnesota Showing Underground Water Conditions, by C. W. Hall, O. E. Meinzer and M. L. Fuller. 16 symbols in colors. All four maps: 1:750,000 approx. (1 in.=11.8 miles approx.). (45°25′ - 43°30′ N.; 96°26′ - 91°16′ W.). Accompany, as Pls. I, II, III and IV "Geology and Underground Waters of Southern Minnesota," by C. W. Hall, O. E. Meinzer and M. L. Fuller, *Water Supply Pap.* 256, 1911. [Map (a) the basis for maps (c) and (d).]

TEXAS. (a) Geologic Map of Texas. [1:7,500,000 approx. (1 in.=118.4 mile approx.).] Black. (b) General Geologic Map Showing Location of Burnet and Llano Quadrangles, Texas, with principal quarries, mines and prospects. 1:750,000 (1 in.=11.84 miles). (31°15′ - 30°10′ N.; 99°15′ - 97°35′ W.). 3 colors. (c) Economic and Geologic Map of Llano Quadrangle, Texas. 1:125,000 (1 in.=1.97 miles). (31°0′ - 30°30′ N.; 99°0′ - 98°30′ W.). Topography surveyed in 1898-99; culture revised in 1909. Geology surveyed in 1908-09. 12 colors. [Geology superimposed on topographic map; contour interval 25 ft. Elevations 8 ft. too high.] Accompany, as Pls. I, II and III, "Mineral Resources of the Llano-Burnet Region, Texas, with an Account of the Pre-Cambrian Geology," by S. Page, *Bull.* 450, 1911. [Map (a) modifies and supplements geology of trans-Pecos Texas as given on the geologic map of North America, 1:5,000,000, compiled by Gannett and Willis, 1906. Region represented on maps (b) and (c) is the area of pre-cambrian and paleozoic rocks N.W. of Austin exposed by erosion above the surrounding Cretaceous strata.]

WYOMING. (a) Map of Lander Oil Field, Wyoming, with sections. By E. G. Woodruff. 1:63,360 (1 in.=1 mile). [Oriented N. 31° E.]. (43°15′ - 42°40′ N.; 108°55′ - 108°30′ W.). 10 symbols in colors. With index map showing general location. [Relief in contours, interval 100 ft.]. (b) Map of Salt Creek Oil Field, Natrona County, Wyoming. By C. H. Wegemann, assisted by R. W. Howell and W. Mulholland. 1:63,360. (43°30′ - 43°12′ N.; 106°30′ - 106°7′ W.). 1 color. Accompany, as Pls. I and VII, "The Lander and Salt Creek Oil Fields, Wyoming," by E. G. Woodruff and C. H. Wegemann, *Bull.* 452, 1911.

WEATHER BUREAU

WORLD. [Three charts representing:] (1) Annual average isobars; isotherms of air; cold ocean currents; warm ocean currents, land. 3 colors. [Gall's cylindrical projection: mean scale 1:300,000,000 approx.]. (2) Normal wind directions and velocities for January and February. 1 color. (3) Normal wind directions and velocities for July and August. 1 color. [Maps (2) and (3) on Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:240,000,000 approx.]. Accompany, as Figs. 1, 2 and 3, on pp. 9, 10, 11, paper on "Origin of the Permanent Ocean Highs," by W. J. Humphreys, *Bull. Mt. Weather Obs.*, Vol. 4, Part 1, pp. 1-12, 1911.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA. Linguistic Map of Mexico and Central America. By C. Thomas, assisted by J. R. Swanton. 1909. 1:7,000,000 approx. (1 in.=110.5 miles approx.). (33° - 7° N.; 118° - 77° W.). Accompanies treatise with similar title by same authors, *Bull.* 44, 1911. [Distinguishes between 30 linguistic stocks, exclusive of subdivisions.]

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES

LOUISIANA. [Map of] Forest Regions [of] Louisiana. Field Examination by J. H. Foster, Feb. and March 1910. [1:3,750,000 approx. (1 in.=59.2 miles).] Black. Accompanies, on p. 414, "The Case of the State of Louisiana," *Amer. Forestry*, Vol. 17, pp. 414-423, 1911.

WISCONSIN. (a) General Plan for District of the Four Lakes, Madison, Wisconsin. 1910. [1 in.=1 mile (1:63,360). Scale incorrectly given on original.] (43°10′ - 43°55′ N.; 89°30′ - 89°12′ W.). Black. [Based on U. S. G. S. topographic sheets. Relief in contours, interval 20 ft. Woods shown.] (b) The Park System of the City of Madison, Wisconsin. 1909. Approximate scale 850 ft.=1 in. (1:10,200). 2 colors. (c) A Suggestive Plan for Madison, a Model City. [1 in.=½ mile. (1:31,680.) Scale incorrectly given.] 3 colors. [Relief in contours, interval 20 ft. Comprises nearer environs of Madison.] All three plans by John Nolen, Landscape Architect, Cambridge, Mass. Accompany "Madison: A Model City," by John Nolen, Boston, 1911.

NORTH AMERICA. U. S. Biological Survey Fourth Provisional Zone Map of North America. By C. H. Merriam, V. Bailey, E. W. Nelson and E. A. Preble. 1910. [1:40,000,000 approx. (1 in.=631.3 miles approx.).] 6 colors. Frontisp. of "Check-list of North American Birds prepared by a Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union," 3rd edition (revised), New York, 1910. [The fourth edition of this standard map of the bio-geographic provinces of North America.]

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA. Die Vorkordillere zwischen den Flüssen Mendoza und Jachal (Argentinien). Nach eigenen Reiseaufnahmen, nach Eisenbahn- und anderen Vermessungen entworfen von Dr. Richard Stappenbeck. 1:500,000 (1 in.=7.89 miles). (29°50′ - 33°3′ S.; 70°30′ - 68°5′ W.). 4 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 53, paper with same title by same author, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, pp. 293-297, 1911. [Valuable. Embodies results of original explorations.]

COLOMBIA-BRAZIL. Die Forschungsreise des Dr. Hamilton Rice im Flussgebiet des Rio Caiary-Uaupés. 1:1,000,000 (1 in.=15.78 miles). (3° - 0°55′ N.; 72°50′ - 71°15′ W.). 2 colors. With inset, 1:7,500,000, showing general location. Accompanies, as Taf. 54, notice with same title by T. Koch-Grünberg, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, pp. 297-298, 1911.

AFRICA

AFRICA. [Three maps of Africa showing:] I (a) Der papillote äthiopische Bogen und sein Einflussgebiet; (b) Der traverse erythräische Bogen und sein Einflussgebiet. II Der escharpe Bogen (äquatorial oder vormalaiisch). III Der frontale Bogen und sein Einflussgebiet. [1:40,000,000 (1 in.=631.31 miles).] 3 colors. Accompany "Kulturtypen aus dem Westsudan" by Leo Frobenius, *Pet. Mitt., Erghft.* No. 166, 1910. [Show the territory in which various types of bows are in usage.]

AFRICA. (a) Isotherms for Africa. January. (b) Isotherms for Africa. July. Both maps 1:36,000,000 (1 in.=568.17 miles). Black. Accompany "Isotherms for Africa," by J. I. Craig, *Cairo Scient. Journ.*, Vol. 5, pp. 124-125, 1911. [Interval 2° C. Based on Survey Dept. observations, Buchan-Herbertson's Atlas of Meteorology and on Hann. English edition of the plates to be used in Arabic school atlas under preparation by Survey Dept. of Egypt.]

ALGERIA-MOROCCO. Zones Pacifiées de 1903 à 1910 [on Algerian-Moroccan frontier]. [1:5,000,000 approx. (1 in.=78.9 miles approx.). Scale incorrectly given on the original.] (36°20′ - 30°0′ N.; 5°0′ W. - 0°10′ E.). Black. Accompanies, as Fig. 68 on p. 356, review of A. Bernard's "Les confins algéro-marocains," by J. Brunhes, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 23, pp. 357-368, 1911.

ALGERIA-TUNIS. (a) Algérie-Tunisie-200,000e. État d'avancement des travaux au 31 Décembre 1909. Tableau d'Assemblage des Cartes d'Algérie et de Tunisie au 50,000e et au 200,000e. 4 symbols in colors. (b) Carte de Tunisie au 100,000e. État d'avancement des travaux au 31 Décembre 1909. 3 symbols in colors. Both maps 1:3,160,000 approx. (1 in.=49.9 miles approx.). Taf. 57

and 58, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, 1911. [Index maps. Originally published as Pls. XI and XII of report of Service Géogr. de l'Armée for 1909. Cf. also note in *Bull.*, Vol. 43, p. 547 (July, 1911).]

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. East Africa Protectorate. [Sheet] Malindi and Surrounding Country. [Map of] Africa. 1:62,500. (1 in.=0.99 mile.) (3°0′-3°22½′ S.; 40°0′-40°12½′ E.). 3 colors. Geographical Section, General Staff, No. 2546. Surveyed under the direction of the Director of Surveys, East Africa Protectorate, in 1909. Printed at the War Office, March, 1911. Price 1s. 6d. [Relief in approximate contours in brown, interval 50 ft.; drainage in blue, vegetation in green. Similar in type to the map of the East Africa Protectorate, 1:125,000, listed in the *Bull.*, Vol. 43, p. 471 (June, 1911).]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE. Kärtchen der Eisbewegung zur Dwyka-Eiszeit am Oranje und Vaal. 1:6,000,000 (1 in.=94.68 miles). (26⅔°-30½° S.; 21¾°-25¾° E.) Black. Accompanies note on "Paläozoische Eiszeitspuren in der Kapkolonie," *Ztschrft. für Gletscherkunde*, Vol. 5, p. 316, 1911. [Direction of glacial striæ, where observed, indicated by arrows.]

MOROCCO. Maroc au 500,000e. Réfection: État d'avancement des travaux au 31 Décembre 1909. [1:10,000,000 (1 in.=157.83 miles).] 3 symbols in colors. Taf. 59, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, 1911. [Index map. Originally Pl. XVI, Report Service Géogr. de l'Armée for 1909. Cf. note under Algeria-Tunis.]

MOROCCO. La Frontière Orano-Marocaine Septentrionale. [1:1,000,000 approx. (1 in.=15.8 miles approx.).] (35°33′-34°13′ N.; 3°25′-2°15′ W.). Black. Reproduced from "Les Confins algéro-marocains," by A. Bernard in *L'Afrique Franç.*, Vol. 21, p. 209, 1911.

MOROCCO. Plan de la ville de Fez. [1:30,000 (1 in.=0.47 mile). D'après la Carte du Maroc de M. De Flotte (Levés du Cne. Larras). Black. Accompanies, on p. 409, note on Fez by J. S., *Rev. Franç. de l'Étrang. et des Colon.*, Vol. 36, pp. 406-412, 1911. Reproduced from *Bull. du Com. de l'Afr. Franç.*]

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. Carte Géologique du Nyassaland par MM. A. R. P. Andrew et T. E. G. Bailey. 1:5,500,000 (1 in.=86.80 miles). (9°15′-17°15′ S.; 33°15′-36°0′ E.). Black. 6 symbols. Accompanies, as Fig. 72 on p. 381, note on "La Carte géologique du Nyassaland," by P. Lemoine, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 23, pp. 380-381, 1911. Reproduced by permission from paper by same authors, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, London, Vol. 66, pp. 189-237, 1910.

SÃO THOMÉ AND PRINCIPE. (a) Carta da Ilha de S. Thomé. 1:150,000 (1 in.=2.36 miles). (0°27′ N.-0°6′ S.; 6°23′-6°47′ E.) With inset "Cidade de S. Thomé," 1:25,000 (1 in.=0.39 mile), and view of island of St. Thomé. Black. Commissão de Cartographia [Lisbon] 1902. (b) Carta da Ilha do Principe com a divisão das principaes explorações agricolas. 1909. [1:85,000 approx. (1 in.=1⅓ mile approx.).]. (1°45′-1°30′ N.; 7°20′-7°30′ E.) With view of Island of Principe. 6 colors. Accompany "Manual Labour in S. Thomé and Principe" by Francis Mantero, translated from the Portuguese, Lisbon, 1910. [Map (a) a copy of that issued by the Portuguese Admiralty. Relief in hachures. Map (b) shows the boundaries of land concessions.]

ASIA

ASIA MINOR. Geologische Karte des Westlichen Kleinasien, Blatt 1, von Alfred Philippson. 1:300,000 (1 in.=4.73 miles). (40°31′-39°0′ N.; 35°50′-28°10′ E.) 25 colors. Accompanies "Reisen und Forschungen im Westlichen Kleinasien, I. Heft," by Dr. Alfred Philippson, *Pet. Mitt., Erghft.* No. 167, 1910. [Geology superimposed on the corresponding sheet of Philippson's topographic map of western Asia Minor referred to in the July *Bull.*, p. 548. 24 geological subdivisions are shown.]

CHINA. Itinéraires du Capitaine Harfeld dans le Hou Nann et le Kiang Si en 1903 et 1904. [1:1,300,000 approx. (1 in.=20½ miles approx.).]. (29°51′-27°30′ N.; 110°-114⅓° E.) Black. With inset "De Liou Linn Tza au Mines d'Or de Yu Kâ Tsonn et de Hou Lou Wann, 1:50,000" (1 in.=0.79 mile). Accompanies, facing p. 182, "Contribution à la Géographie du Hou Nann," by F. Harfeld, *Compte Rendu*, IXème Congr. Intern. de Géogr., Tome III, pp. 181-205, Geneva, 1911.

CHINA. Sketch Map Showing the Position of Lake Shang-ie. 1:5,000,000 (1 in.=78.91 miles). (35° N. and 103¼° E.) With inset, 1:40,000,000, showing location of main map. Black. Accompanies note on "A Mountain Lake in Kansu," *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 37, p. 661, 1911.

INDIA. Sketch to illustrate a journey into the Abor Country, N. E. frontier of India, by Col. D. M. Lumsden and Noel Williamson, 1909. 1:400,000 (1 in.= 6.31 miles). (28°30′ - 28°0′ N.; 94°56′ - 95°25′ E.) With inset, 1:18,000,000, showing the location of main map. Black. Accompanies on p. 623, paper with similar title by same authors, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 37, pp. 621-629, 1911.

JAPAN. Geological Map of Japanese Empire. 1:2,000,000 (1 in.=31.56 miles). (48° - 29° N.; 123° - 149° E.) 22 colors. With insets: (a) General Map of Japanese Empire, 1:12,000,000 (1 in.=189.39 miles), showing extent of political dominions; (b) 5 insets, 1:4,000,000 (1 in.=63.12 miles), of (1) southern half of Karafuto (Sakhalin Island), (2) Chishima (Kurile Islands), (3) Kwantōshu (Port Arthur Peninsula) and Neutral Territory, (4) Taiwan (Formosa) and Ryūkyū Islands, (5) Ogasawara-Jima (Bonin Islands). Imperial Geological Survey of Japan. Kinosuku Inouye, Director. Geologists: D. Sato, T. Iki, D. Yamashita, E. Sagawa, Y. Otsuki, J. Ohikata, S. Noda, S. Kōzu, S. Nakamura. 4 sheets. Lith. Y. Koshiba, Tokyo. Feb. 1911. Nomenclature in Japanese and in English. Accompanied by a summary of the "Geology of the Japanese Empire and the Corean Peninsula," 4 pp., in English and in Japanese. [A fundamental general geologic map of Japan based on the standard 15-sheet "Geological Map of the Japanese Empire on the Scale of 1:1,000,000. Compiled by the Imperial Geological Survey of Japan, 1902." Its differentiation of igneous rocks, notwithstanding the smaller scale, is more detailed than that of the earlier map, which distinguishes between four groups, while the present map lists ten kinds of igneous rocks. The geological coloring distinguishes between Gneiss, Crystalline Schist, Paleozoic, Mesozoic [undifferentiated], Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary, Diluvium, Alluvium, Raised Coral Reef; Granite, Porphyry, Diorite, Gabbro, Peridiitite, Serpentine, etc. [one color for the last three], Diabase, Porphyrite, Liparite, Andesite, Basalt, Volcanic Ash and Mud Lava. Due to the expansion of the Japanese Empire since the Russo-Japanese War the geologic coloring has been extended to include Corea, the Liao-tung Peninsula and the southern half of Sakhalin.]

JAPAN. (a) Map Showing the Distribution of Several Types of the Copper Deposits in Japan. 1:10,000,000 (1 in.=157.83 miles). (46° - 30° N.; 125° - 147° E.). 4 colors. (b) Map Showing the Distributions of Principal Coal and Oil Fields in Japan. 1:20,000,000 (1 in.=315.66 miles). (50° - 20° N.; 120° - 147° E.). Black. (c) [Map Showing the Distribution of] Some Important Mines in Japan. 1:5,000,000 (1 in.=78.91 miles). (47° - 30° N.; 128° - 148° E.). With insets of S. Sakhalin, Kurile and the Ryu-kuy Islds. and of the Chikuhō Coal Field (the latter 1:500,000 [1 in.=7.89 miles]). 1 color. Accompany, as Pls. I, II and III, facing pp. 72, 116 and 144, "Mining in Japan: Past and Present," Bureau of Mines, Dept. of Agric. and Comm. of Japan. 1909.

PALESTINE. Karte des Ostjordanlandes [in 12 Blatt] aufgenommen von Dr. G. Schumacher, herausgeg. vom Deutschen Verein zur Erforschung Palästinas. 1:63,360 (1 in.= 1 mile). Blatt A5 (32°25′ - 32°5.5′ N.; 35°30′ - 35°52′ E.). Blatt B5 (32°25.0′ - 32°5.5′ N.; 35°52′ - 36°14′ E.). 5 colors. [Relief in gray-brown shading, periodic streams in brown, permanent ones in blue. A valuable detailed map. Sheets A5 and B5 comprise the region east of the Jordan and N. of the Wadi Serka.]

SUMATRA. Das südliche Sumatra mit dem Wohngebiet der Kubus im zentralen Urwald. 1:3,000,000 (1 in.=47.34 miles). (1° - 6° S.; 100° - 106° E.). Black. Accompanies paper on "Die Religionslosigkeit der Kubus auf Sumatra," by W. Volz, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, pp. 288-292, 1911.

TURKEY-PERSIA. Die Tektonische Bedingtheit der Kurdensitze. 1:10,000,000 (1 in.=157.83 miles). (42° - 33° N.; 35°50° E.). Black. Accompanies, on p. 287, paper on "Kurdistan—ein länderkundlicher Begriff?" by E. Banse, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, pp. 286-288, 1911.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

DUTCH NEW GUINEA. Map to illustrate the expedition of H. A. Lorentz, LL.D., in Dutch New Guinea. 1907-09. 1:400,000, or 1 in.=6.31 miles. Accompanies paper by same author on "An Expedition to the Snow Mountains of New Guinea," *Scott. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 27, pp. 237-359, 1911. Published by permission of Royal Geogr. Soc. [Same map as that listed in *Bull.*, Vol. 43, p. 472.]

EUROPE

AUSTRIA. Waldgrenzkarte der Österreichischen Alpen von Dr. Richard Marek. 1:1,000,000 (1 in.=15.78 miles). 2 colors. Accompanies "Waldgrenzstudien in den Österreichischen Alpen" by Dr. R. Marek, *Pet. Mitt., Erghft.* No. 168, 1910. [Area represented bounded on the N., W. and S. by the political boundary of Austria and on the N., E. and S. E. by the physical boundary of the eastern Alps. Situation is shown by means of the drainage system. The tree lines of equal altitude are shown in green, with an interval of 100 meters. The legend unfortunately gives rise to confusion as it incorrectly designates these lines as 'Isohyeten' instead of 'Isohylen,' as correctly used in the text. Numerals in black indicate the average number of days on which precipitation occurred during the growing season in the period from 1898 to 1902.]

BALKAN PENINSULA. (a) Les Lacs Égéen et Pannonien au Miocène dans la Péninsule Balkanique. 1:3,000,000 (1 in.=47.34 miles). 45½° - 38⅝° N.; 19½° - 25° E.) Black. (b) Carte du Lac Égéen par J. Cvijič. 1:75,000 (1 in.=11.84 miles). (41°30′ - 40°30′ N.; 20°35′ - 23°50′ E.) 3 colors. Accompany, as Pls. 16 and 17, paper on "L'Ancien Lac Égéen," by J. Cvijič, *Ann. de Géogr.*, Vol. 20, pp. 233-259, 1911. [Map (b) distinguishes between prelacustrine valleys, two groups of terraces belonging to "Lac Égéen" and two to the isolated lake basins. Shows maximum extent of "Lac Égéen" and extent of present lakes. Symbols for gravel, lacustrine deposits, faults.]

CENTRAL EUROPE. Das Mitteleuropäische Eisenbahnnetz beim Ausbruch des deutsch-französischen Krieges. 1:3,500,000 (1 in.=55.24 miles). (56° - 45° N.; 2° - 22° E.). 6 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 60, paper on "Das Deutsche Eisenbahnnetz 1870 und 1911 in militärgeographischer Hinsicht" by Ferrarius, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, pp. 323-325, 1911. [Copy of sheet from Stielers Hand Atlas, edition of 1870.]

FRANCE. (a) Carte tectonique de la région charentaise. (b) Les différents cycles d'érosion dans la région de la Charente. Both maps: 1:1,000,000 (1 in.=15.78 miles). (46°20′ - 45°20′ N.; 1°30′ W. - 1°10′ E.) Black. Accompany, as Figs. 1 and 2, on pp. 215 and 217, paper on "Les Origines de la Vallée de la Charente," by C. Passerat, *Ann. de Géogr.*, Vol. 20, pp. 213-232, 1911. [On map (a) distinction made between crystallines of the Massif Central, Jurassic limestones of intermediate regions and Cretaceous limestones of coast. Faults, anticlines and synclines shown. On map (b) symbols distinguish between the residual areas of the first cycle, the platforms of the second and third cycles, the valleys of the fourth cycle and the alluvial deposits of the first three cycles.]

GERMANY. Geologisch-morphologische Übersichtskarte der Ueckermünder Heide. Auf Grund der K. Keilhackschen Karten und eigener Untersuchungen gezeichnet von H. Seelheim. 1:250,000 (1 in.=3.95 miles). (55°52′ - 53°27′ N.; 13°42′ - 14°40′ E.). Black. Accompanies "Die Ueckermünder Heide" by H Seelheim, XII. *Jahresb. Geogr. Gesell. Greifswald* 1909-1910, pp. 73-193, 1911.

GERMANY. Die Sturmflut vom 30./31. Dezember 1904 an der Küste Pommerns von der Swine bis zum Darss. Entworfen von Dr. G. Krüger. 1:300,000 (1 in.=4.73 miles). (54°45′ - 53°53′ N.; 12°20′ - 14°20′ E.). Black. Accompanies paper "Über Sturmfluten an den deutschen Küsten der westlichen Ostsee etc" by G. Krüger, XII. *Jahresb. Geogr. Gesell. Greifswald* 1909-1910, pp. 195-294, 1911.

GERMANY. (a) Volksdichtekarte von Neu-Vorpommern und der Insel Rügen bearbeitet von Dr. E. Müller. 10 symbols in colors. (b) Grösse und Lage der Wohnplätze von Neu-Vorpommern und der Insel Rügen bearbeitet von Dr. E. Müller. 1 color. Both maps 1:200,000 (1 in.=3.16 miles). (54°42′ - 53°50′ N.;

12°25′ - 13°55′ E.). Accompany, as Taf. 1 and 2, "Beiträge zur Siedelungskunde Neu-Vorpommerns unter der Insel Rügen" by R. E. Müller. XII. *Jahresb. Geog. Gesell. Greifswald* 1909-1910, pp. 385-486, 1911. [Ten densities indicated on map (a); 13 sizes of towns on map (b).]

GERMANY. (a) Isochronenkarte des Gesamtverkehrs für Mitteldeutschland mit dem Ausgangspunkt Leipzig. Gezeichnet von J. Riedel. 1:1,500,000 (1 in.=23.67 miles). (53¾° - 48¾° N.; 8½° - 17° E.). 4 colors. (b) Isochronenkarte des Gesamtverkehrs für die weitere Umgebung von Leipzig. 1:500,000 (1 in.=7.89 miles). (51°55′ - 51°0′ N.; 11°30′ - 13°20′ E.). 10 colors. Accompany, as Taf. 51 and 52, paper on "Neue Studien über Isochronenkarten" by J. Riedel, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, pp. 281-284, 1911. [Map (a) shows 3, map (b) 10 zones of distance in time from Leipzig, based on timetables for the summer of 1909.]

ICELAND. (a) Übersichtskarte der Gletschergebiete von Island von Hans Reck, nach einer Karte von Th. Thoroddsen. 1:3,000,000 (1 in.=47.34 miles). (66⅔° - 63⅓° N.; 24½° - 13½° W.) Black. (b) Kartenskizze der Umgebung des Tungnafells-Jökulls. 1:150,000 (1 in.=2.36 miles). (64°35′ N. - 18°20′ W.) Black. Accompany, on pp. 249 and 287, respectively, "Glazialgeologische Studien über die rezenten und diluvialen Gletschergebiete Islands," by H. Reck, *Ztschrft. für Gletscherkunde,* Vol. 5, pp. 241-297, 1911.

THE NETHERLANDS. (a) Historische Karte von Zeeland nach Utrecht Dresselhuis. (b) Das heutige Zeeland nach Kuijper. Both maps: Besondere Bearbeitung des Verfassers. 1:230,000 (1 in.=5.21 miles). (51°46′ - 51°12′ N.; 3°18′ - 4°29′ E.). Black. Accompany paper "Zur Geschichte und Natur der Schelde-Mündungen in der Niederländischen Provinz Zeeland" by F. Müller, *Ztschrft. Gesell. Erdk.*, Berlin, pp. 365-400, 1911.

RUSSIA. Die Schiffahrtswege Russlands. 1:10,000,000 (1 in.=157.83 miles). (62½° - 38° N.; 15° - 70° E.). 4 colors. Accompanies "Russiche Grosschiffahrtswege" by R. Hennig, *Deutsche Rundsch. für Geog.*, Vol. 33, pp. 432-439, 1911. [Indicates navigable rivers; rivers having steam navigation; projected trunk waterways.]

SWEDEN. Geological Map of the Pre-Quaternary Systems of Sweden prepared and published by the Geological Survey of Sweden through A. E. Törnebohm. 2nd Edit. 1910. 2 Sheets. Scale 1:1,500,000 (1 in.=23.67 miles). (69° - 55 N.; 25° - 39° E.). 47 colors. Accompanied by "Explanatory Remarks to Accompany the Geological General Map, etc.," *Sverig. Geol. Undersökning.* Series Ba, No. 6, 52 pp. [The second edition of this standard general geologic map of Sweden, first published in 1901.]

SWEDEN. Karte öfver Mellersta Sveriges Landformer af Sten De Geer. 1:500,000 (1 in.=7.89 miles). 59°40′ - 57°15′ N.; 11°7′ - 18°18′ E.). 11 colors. With two geologic sections. Accompanied by "Explanation of Map of Land-Forms in the Surroundings of the Great Swedish Lakes" by Sten De Geer. *Sverig. Geol. Undersökning,* Series Ba, No. 7, 30 pp. [Important geo-morphologic map of Central Sweden. Distinguishes between escarpments of four altitudes, plateaus, depressions and plains. Indicate faults. Isobaths shown, interval 20 m.]

SWEDEN. Das Spätglaciale Süd-Schweden. Übersichtskarte mit Osen, Endmoränen und Schrammen von der Schwedischen Geologischen Landesanstalt ausgegeben durch Gerard De Geer, 1910. 1:500,000 (1 in.=7.89 miles). 60°4′ - 55°50′ N.; 11°8′ - 19°27′ E.). 3 colors. *Sverig. Geol. Undersökning,* Ser. Ba, No. 8. [Indicates late pleistocene territory in buff. Symbols for glacial striæ, terminal moraines, districts of morainic topography, eskers.]

TURKEY. Kirjali [Sheet]. [Map of] Turkey 1:250,000 (3.95 miles to an inch). (42°15′ - 41°25′ N.; 24°20′ - 26°0′ E.). 5 colors. Geographical Section, General Staff, No. 2097, based on the General Staff maps of Austria, 1903, and Turkey, 1898. Drawn at the War Office and photo-etched at the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1910. Printed at the War Office, 1910. Price 2/6. [Relief in approximate contours in brown, interval 250 ft., above 2,000 ft., interval 500 ft. Drainage in blue; forests in green; special symbols for vineyards.

Distinguishes between four kinds of roads. Gives translation of 50 Turkish geographic terms. This map is a sheet of the map of Turkey in Europe, Eastern and Central, in 10 sheets, listed in *Bull.*, Vol. 43, p. 312 (April, 1911).]

POLAR

ARCTIC. The [North] Polar Regions Showing the Routes and Explorations of Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., from 1892-1906. [1:10,000,000 approx. (1 in.=158 miles approx.).] Black. Accompanies, facing p. 238, paper on "History and Field Work of the Peary Arctic Club," by H. L. Bridgman, *Compte Rendu,* IXème Congr. Intern. de Géogr., Tome III, pp. 228-241. Geneva, 1911. [Photograph of a map previously published. Shows routes of Peary's expeditions of 1892, 1893-95, 1898, 1902, 1906 (course of the *Roosevelt* and sledge journey).]

ANTARCTIC. (1) [Three maps of the adjoining parts of the Ross and Weddell Quadrants, 1:18,500,000 approx. (1 in.=292 miles approx.), (50° - 75° S.; 120° - 50° W.), entitled:] (a) Croquis Bathymétrique d'après les Observation de la *Belgica* et du *Pourquoi-Pas?* (b) Carte des Températures de l'Eau de Mer en Décembre et Janvier. (c) Carte des Densités de l'Eau de Mer en Décembre et Janvier. [Map (a) shows 500, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 meter isobaths. Map (b) shows isotherms of 1° interval and limit of ice-pack. Map (c) shows lines of equal density with interval of 0.00025. (2) Carte Bathymétrique Côtière [of West Antarctica from South Shetland Islands to Terre Charcot]. [1:5,000,000 approx. (1 in.=79 miles approx.).] (61° - 70° S.; 78° - 53 W.) Black. Accompany, as Figs. 1, 2, 4 and separate plate, "Principaux Résultats d'Océanographie physique, Expédition Antarctique du Docteur Charcot à bord du *Pourquoi Pas?* (1908 1910)," by J. Rouch, *Bull. de l'Inst. Océanogr.* No. 206, Monaco, April, 1911.

ANTARCTIC. (a) South Polar Regions. With the Antarctic Continent drawn to illustrate the probable topography as deduced from present available data by D. Mawson. 1:40,000,000 (1 in.=631.30 miles). (South of about 40° S.) 8 colors. (b) Supposed Antarctic Continent. Alternative configuration to that shown on the [previous] general map. 1:50,000,000 (1 in.=789.13 miles). (South of about 50° S.) Black. Accompany, as separate plate and as text-map, respectively, the latter on p. 613, paper on "The Australasian Antarctic Expedition," by Dr. D. Mawson, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 37, pp. 609-620, 1911. [Map (a) delineates Antarctic Andes as continuous from Graham Land to South Victoria Land. Map (b) suggests as possible a depression between the margin of the Antarctic Plateau, considered as extending from Coats Land to South Victoria Land, and the Antarctic Andes, considered as joining Graham Land to King Edward VII Land. Map (a) shows ocean depths in six tints.]

GREENLAND. Carte Indiquant la Position de l'Isthme unissant l'Ile Clavering au Continent (Côte Orientale du Grönland). No scale given. 1:2,500,000 approx. (1 in.=39.5 miles approx.).] (74¼° N. and 21° E.). Black. Accompanies, as Fig. 73 on p. 384, note on "Changement récent survenu sur la côte orientale du Grönland" by C. Rabot, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 23, pp. 383-384, 1911. Reproduced by permission from *Geogr. Tidskr.*, Vol. 11, p. 25, 1911.

EDUCATIONAL

GOODE'S BASE MAPS. A series of outline maps for all classes of work in applied sciences and the various fields of research. Prepared by J. Paul Goode, Assoc. Prof. of Geogr., Univ. of Chicago. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. The series consists of: No. 1. The World: Mercator projection. 2. North America. 3. South America. 4. Europe. 5. Asia. 6. Africa. 7. Australasia. 9. America (U. S.) 10. America (U. S.; state outlines only). 14. The British Isles. 15. Western and Southern Europe. 17. France. 18. The Spanish Peninsula. 19. Italy. 20. Central Europe. 21. The German Empire. 24. The Levant. 32. America (U. S.) by counties. In two sizes: 8 x 10½ inches, one cent each; 15 x 10½ inches, three cents each; except No. 32, which is issued 15 x 10½ inches at 3 cents each, and 21 x 15 inches at five cents each. Accompanied by circular of 4 pp.

A series of outline maps, of convenient size and arrangement to insert in note-books, intended to serve as bases for the delineation of various phenomena in class work in geography, history, civics, economics, etc. They show the chief drainage features and mountains, political boundaries and the location of large towns, without nomenclature. In execution the line element is neat. Relief is not so successfully rendered and in some instances, particularly on Maps Nos. 2, 3 and 24, has hardly emancipated itself from the "caterpillar" method of treatment. To avoid the difficulty of the hachure method resort is had on some maps (14, 17) to a single contour for the expression of relief. The graticule is drawn in full only on the ocean surfaces, nominally to avoid overcharging the land surfaces because of their being the areas mainly coming into consideration in the delineation of various phenomena. Such a course is at least open to criticism as, precisely for this reason, guide lines are far more necessary on the land than on the water surfaces—a requirement which the indication of the intersection of the parallels and meridians on the land surfaces of these maps does not sufficiently meet.

The map of the United States showing county boundaries, is of value for statistical purposes, although on the 15 x 10½ inch edition the names are so small as to be hardly legible.

Such matters as the careless lettering of the degrees on Maps 9, 10, 20 and 24; the somewhat unusual designation of the United States as America on Maps 9, 10 and 32, although the latter term is followed by the former in parentheses; the fact that equivalency is ascribed to the polyconic projection, as is done in the circular with reference to Map 2; the absence of a map-net on the county maps of the United States, although referred to in the circular as drawn on the polyconic projection—all speak of a lack of unity of purpose and method regrettable in an educational publication. Nor does such self-laudatory comment as that contained in the accompanying circular to the effect that "From every point of view they [these base maps] are the finest issued in the country" recommend itself to one's favor. It seems rather unusual over the imprint of the University of Chicago Press.

GEOGRAPHISCHER VOLKSSCHUL-ATLAS FÜR VIER- BISSECHSKLASSIGE VOLKSSCHULEN. Ausgabe für Nieder-Österreich mit Ergänzung für Wien. Bearbeitet von Joh. Geog. Rothaug. 17 plates. G. Freytag & Berndt, Wien. K. 2.22. 13½ x 9½ inches. [An atlas for Austrian grammar schools. Special edition for the Province of Lower Austria, of which one special map is given, and for Vienna, of which four maps are given. Physical coloring is the basis for the general maps. Although not equal to the best German school atlases of the same type, this atlas is very creditable.]

ATLASES

DENMARK. Danmark i 35 Kort med 3 Kort over Nordslesvig. Med fortegnelse over alle Danske Køgstaeder, Byer, Landsbyer, Stationer og Gaarde, samt Afstandene mellem alle de vigtigste Byer og Angivelse af Sevaerdigheder. "Politiken" 's Forlag, Copenhagen, 1910. [A handy pocket-atlas of Denmark and northern Schleswig published by one of the leading newspapers of Copenhagen. 34 plates, on the scale of 1:240,000 (3.79 miles to an inch), are devoted to Denmark and 3, on the scale of 1:300,000 (1 in.=4.73 miles), to northern Schleswig, which politically belongs to Germany, but linguistically to Denmark. An index map facilitates finding the relative position of each plate. The maps show no relief, but distinguish between woods, meadows, marshes, sand-dunes and tidal flats. Railroads, roads and steamship lines are shown. An index of place names is printed on the reverse of the maps and refers to the numbered squares into which the plates are divided. Very fair in execution.]

GENERAL

WORLD. Verbreitung der Bananenkultur. Entworfen von Dr. Richard Rung. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:100,000,000.] 2 colors. Accompanies "Die Bananenkultur," by Dr. R. Rung, *Pet. Mitt., Erghft.* No. 169, 1911. [Distinguishes between an inner and an outer zone of banana cultivation.]